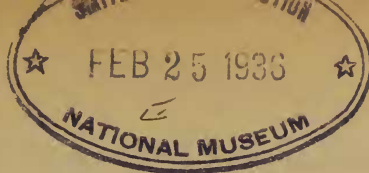


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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
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TWO DIPLOPOD IMMIGRANTS TAKEN AT HONOLULU.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

Among diplopods taken at quarantine in Honolulu by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board were representatives of the two new polydesmoid genera described below.

**Desmoxytes**, gen. nov.

A leptodesmid genus resembling in size and general form of body the South American *Trichomorpha*, but with antennae and legs very long.

Third joint of antennae longest, the sixth shorter than the fifth.

Keels of second segment on same level as the others. All keels elevated, and with their posterior angles strongly and acutely produced and not at all decreasing on caudal segments. Each metazonite with a transverse sulcus, in front of which is a series of setigerous tubercles and behind which, along the caudal margin, is a series of large, conical, caudally projecting tubercles. Setae borne on caudal margin and on lateral teeth of keels.

Repugnatorial pores on segments V, VII, IX, X, XII, XIII, and XV-XIX.

Anal tergite triangular, with three transverse rows of setigerous tubercles.

Legs long, without tarsal pads or other processes.

Sternites unarmed excepting for a median process between legs of fifth segment of the male.

Telopodite of gonopod long, the femoral division separated by greater thickness, clothing of setae, and a notch or constriction. Coxal hook present.

*Genotype*.—*Desmoxytes coniger*, sp. nov.

**Desmoxytes coniger**, sp. nov.

The general color of the dorsum and the pleural region is chocolate brown, the venter being pale yellow or whitish. The head is almost black, with the clypeal region pale. The keels are light, like the venter. The antennae are dark, like the head, but the legs are pale, more or less darkened distally.

Vertex of head crossed by a deep sulcus, with a few straight, erect setae on each side of it.

The collum is semicircular, with the lateral caudal angles acutely produced backward. A series of small setigerous tubercles along anterior margin. Four larger tubercles along posterior margin, and two obsolete ones in a transverse line near middle. No lateral teeth on keels.

Second tergite with an anterior row of four tubercles and a posterior row of four larger, of which the lateral are larger than the median ones. Posterior angles of keels more strongly and acutely produced, the lateral margin with a setigerous tooth near anterior corner and a smaller denticulation farther caudad. In subsequent segments the tubercles are similar, the conical ones on the caudal border first increasing and then decreasing in going toward caudal end of body, those on the eighteenth and nineteenth segments being much reduced. Pore on lateral margin just behind the second tooth, which is more developed on the poriferous segments.

Last dorsal plate triangular, with two setiferous tubercles at caudal end and three transverse rows of setiferous tubercles across dorsal surface, the tubercles small and four in number in each series.

Telopodite of male gonopod cleft at the free end into three rather short, principal divisions, or prongs. Of these the innermost is lamelliform, curved downward and then forward, and bears three teeth at end. The middle prong is simple and slender. The outer prong is slender and evenly curved, with concavity above; it is acutely pointed, and is the semeniferous branch.

Length, 18 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z., 5,208 (♂).

*Locality*.—Taken at Honolulu, Hawaii, in soil about plants from Buitenzorg, Java, December 10, 1922, by E. M. Ehrhorn. Three adult males, an adult female, and many immature specimens.

#### **Chinosoma, gen. nov.**

A stronglylosomoid form in which the keels are very narrow, almost obliterated, the poriferous ones much thicker than the others. Second keel obviously below level of the first and third.

Prozonite separated from metazonite by a deep constriction. Metazonite crossed by a distinct transverse sulcus. Surface of segments smooth.

Repugnatorial pores on segments V, VII, IX, X, XII, XIII, and XV-XIX.

Pleural keels present on second and third segments, but weak.

First leg of male not thickened and not with any distinct processes.

The fifth sternite of male with the usual median process, or lamella.

In the gonopods of male the usual coxal hook is present. The femur distinctly set off. Telopodite deeply subdivided nearly to base. Semeniferous branch a long, smooth blade from a segment distinctly set off adjacent to femur. The main branch broad and lamelliform, distally twisted, and forming a groove in which lies the apical part of the semeniferous branch.

*Genotype*.—*Chinosoma hodites*, sp. nov.

#### **Chinosoma hodites, sp. nov.**

Body with a dark chocolate brown longitudinal stripe on each side of dorsum just above keels, and a second one on the side just below the keels, leaving a broad middorsal stripe and a narrower one at level of keels of a yellow color, the lower part of sides and the venter being also yellow. Legs whitish. Head and antennae chocolate brown.

Vertigial sulcus of head distinct down to level of antennal sockets. Clypeal region with sparse setae. Second article of antennae longest, the third, fourth, and fifth subequal, the sixth a little longer than these.

Dorsum smooth and shiny. Constriction between prozonite and metazonite of segments deep, and the transverse sulcus of the latter distinct between the keels. The keels are narrow, convex from end to end as seen from above, with no trace of angulation behind, or of teeth. Narrowed cauda of last dorsal plate extending widely beyond valves, truncated end.

In the telopodite of the male gonopods the femur is distinctly set off, and in the part distad of the femur a segment at base is also sharply set off and gives rise to the semeniferous blade from its inner side. The distal portion of telopodite is broader and is membranous, distally twisted, and having at the end three points, of which the one at the distal internal corner is longer and more finger-like.

Length, 19 mm.; width, 1.6 mm.

Holotype.—M. C. Z., 5,210 (♂).

*Locality*.—Taken at Honolulu in soil about cactus plant in baggage from China, October 7, 1921. One adult male and three immature specimens.